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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST ANNOUNCEMENT.

This paper will not be sent in future to any except to those who pay in advance for it. We find it so hard to collect back subscriptions that we are compelled to follow the rule long since laid down by other papers, to send only to paying subscribers, or to those who are willing to pay in advance for it. Send in your money and you can get the POST, not otherwise. One dollar will pay for the POST six months, two dollars for twelve months. No less than six months time received.

Free Trade and Protective Tariff.

Hon. W. P. Fry of Maine, is a young man, but he is one of the most practical and able politicians in the country, to-day. In one of his speeches a few days ago he said:

"Now the Democratic doctrine is to make all the cloth you please in Europe and send it to America free to compete with American goods. But what would become of our mills? Ah, but they say you run your mills. There is only one way in which the mills could be run. Professors in colleges may theorize until they are insane, but there is only one way to do it, and that is to cut down the wages of your men, the masons and the bricklayers, and the carders, spinners, and others employed in running a mill. Of course it can be done. But say our friends, the workmen: "If you do that Mr. Frye, I can't have no beef." No, but you can have soup four times a week and black bread. The Democratic doctrine is that soup and black bread is good enough for workingmen. They say, "but I couldn't send my children to school." But you could put them to work in the factories as they do in Europe. "But my wife couldn't go to church." No sir; she couldn't dress as other people dress, but that makes no difference. How do you like that? That is free trade!

The Republican party says: "We are going to keep the smoke over Pittsburg. We are not going to cut down wages." It holds to the doctrine that the man who works with his hands is entitled to live as well as the rich loafers who stand around and do nothing. It believes that the better a man is paid for his work the better citizen he is. It believes that he should have his share of the comforts and luxuries of life and enough to lay up something for a rainy day, or put in a piece of land and build a house, and then he has a stronger interest in good government. It holds that every man should have the fullest possible opportunity to give children a good education. The Republican party wants your wife to go church. Why? To make a better man of you. The Republican party says to the European manufacturer: Make all the cloth you please and bring over all you can.

But it costs us $300,000,000 every year to run our government—a pretty heavy sum. Every time you send a piece of cloth worth $50 you can step up to the Treasurer and pay him $25 to help him out of it. Now, don't you see we have got him? Now their cloth costs just as much as our cloth, and we have got them just where we want them. That is protective tariff, and that is all protective tariff is.

A Plea for the Ballot-Box.

We beg those Democrats who believe in bulldozing and fraud at the ballot box to obtain their victory, to read the editorial below, copied from our honorable contemporary the *National Republican:*

"We do not consider the establishment of republican government in the south and fairness in the elections there for Presidential electors, Congressmen, and legislatures, which choose Senators, as the only issue to be considered. Revenue reduction and revision, the civil service, improvement in party conduct, subordination of political to governmental interests, the transportation problem, the corrupting influence of corporate money in politics, the opening to settlement of granted lands forfeited by railroad companies—these and many other questions are greatly agitating the public mind. But they can only be settled through the ballot-box. If there is no ballot-box with what shall the sovereign will be ascertained? We contend that in a dozen southern states the ballot-box has been virtually destroyed. With reasonable encouragement and moral support from the north, these wrongs at the south can be remedied under native white leadership. The Republican party gave the negro the ballot, and, after a fitful and fruitless attempt at compelling respect for his political rights, abandoned him to his own devices. He has made new friends in Virginia, who have not only made his pathway to the polls as safe as their own, but have there voted with him for national ideas. To separate him from these friends is impossible, if it were desirable. The leaven in Virginia will surely leaven the whole lump of the south. To encourage this peaceful solution of the great problem of negro suffrage is the clearest duty, because it will heal the great national wounds, restore constitutional health, secure equal rights, make every citizen a sovereign, and give power to that party which can convince the lawful majorities of the people that it is the wisest and most submissive to their sovereign will.

It is stated that Major Robbins will contest the Congressional result in the 7th District before the State Canvassers on the ground of irregularities in Davie county. It is claimed that a large number of the York ballots, in Davie, were on blue paper, and enough of those will be thrown out to elect Robbins. Also, many registered and voted the same day, being illegal.—*Home & Democrat.*

The rascality complained of by the *Home & Democrat*, was the work of Bourbons, of course, as Liberals could have no motive for using tickets to deceive people. Voters saw that the names printed on the ballots were those they desired to elect, and honestly cast them, not knowing the intention was to defeat their preferences, by a technicality of a law passed specially to take an undue advantage. A similar trick was performed in Mecklenburg, by Bourbons, who placed Republican ballots, having black lines (a "device") in the hands of voters whom they could not induce to vote the Bourbon ticket, to be rejected when the votes were counted and cast out. Many other similar villainies doubtless occurred all over the State. Hence Bennett is claimed to have been elected.—*Statesville American.*

Tobacco Warehouses in Salisbury—The Old Town Threatened With a Boom.

The old town of Salisbury is having a trade revival, and is confidently expecting a boom. It is learned from a reliable source that a number of its merchants have had a larger business this fall than for years and are making money hand over fist. But the big boom is expected from the tobacco trade which it is proposed to work up strong. A large warehouse built by a joint stock company, consisting of Messrs. Moses Holmes, Theo. Klutts, Jno. Gaskell and other prominent citizens has just been completed and was turned over by the contractors ready for business yesterday. It is 100 feet long by 50 wide. Next Spring another and a larger brick warehouse is to be built by the heirs of Thos. Murphy.—*Charlotte Journal.*

An Electric Storm.

The past ten days have been characterized by wide-spread electrical disturbances, which culminated in intensity November 17. On that day telegraphic communication was more or less interrupted over the Northern half of the United States, and much damage was done to switch boards and other telegraphic apparatus. The disturbance extended across the sea, interfering seriously with the work of the cables, and made itself felt in many parts of the European continent.

The manager of the operating room of the Western Union telegraph building pronounced the disturbance the most serious he had ever encountered. The storm was the severest between 5 o'clock a. m. and noon. It seemed to be entered along the valley of the Mississippi, and at its greatest severity in those parts of the country north of the latitude of Washington. The only wires that could be used at all were those on the metallic circuits. All the cables and wires that touched the ground circuits were absolutely useless. Shortly after 1 o'clock the storm very suddenly disappeared, and work was resumed on all the wires.

It is said that various experiments were tried by telegraphers during the prevalence of the storm to work the wires and dispose of the great accumulation of business, but with little success, untill it was discovered that by taking two wires from the ground between any two given points and joining their ends a metallic circuit was formed that could be operated. In this way eight wires between Buffalo and Chicago were made to do service as four. Electricians seem to agree that the disturbance was unlike any heretofore experienced, as it appeared in some cases to act upon the wires in strong waves, causing a constant changing of the polarity of the current.

In other places the sending of the messages was possible, as in previous electric storms, without using a battery. A dispatch is said to have been transmitted from Bangor, Maine, to North Sidney, Cape Breton, a distance of 700 miles, in this way. Brilliant auroras were generally seen where the sky was clear on that and subsequent nights.

The appearance of exceptionally large sun spots is believed to have more than an accidental connection with these disturbances of the earth's electric equilibrum.—*Scientific American.*

A Hint From Belgium.

Mr. Tanner, our Consul at Liege, in a recent report to the State Department on the subject of public highways in Belgium, says:—"Many of the roads built by the ancient Romans remain to this day." Speaking of the modern Belgian highways, he says—"These roads are flanked on either side by two and sometimes four rows of shade trees, which add much beauty to the country through which they run, and from a distance are particularly picturesque where several roads intersect." Why can we not have shaded roads here such as Consul Tanner describes exist in Belgium? Several of the States have offered premiums for the planting os these, but for some reason or other very little has been done in this direction, except in States like Michigan, where a day specially devoted to the purpose has become a sort of holiday. If farmers could be only made to understand it the planting of trees is a most remunerative investment. It adds to the beauty of the country and to the value of their lands.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WIGGINS'S WARNING.

The Canadian Astronomer's Notice of a Terrible Calamity yet to Come.

A copy of the following was received by the President on Friday:

To His Excellency, President Arthur, President of the United States, Washington:

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—On on the 23d of September last I announced through the Canadian press that a great storm would occur in March next; that it would first be felt in the northern Pacific; would appear in the Gulf of Mexico on the night of the 9th, and, being reflected by the Rocky Mountains, would cross this meridian from the west at noon, Sunday, March 11th, 1883. No vessel, whatever her dimensions, will be safe out of harbor, and none of small tonnage can hope to survive the tidal wave and fury of this tempest. As the wind will blow from the southeast, the planetery force will be sufficient to submerge the lowlands of the American coast; especially those bordering the Gulf of Mexico, and washed by the gulf stream, while the air currents for several hundred miles along the east side of the Rocky Mountain range, owing to the great atmospheric pressure in those regions, will spead universal destruction. The New England states will also suffer severely from the wind and floods. No point outside of harbor, in the whole area of the Atlantic, especially north of the equator, will be a place of safety; for this will be pre-eminently the greatest storm that has visited the continent since the day of your illustrious first President. In view of this event, therefore, I take the great liberty of representing to Your Excellency the advisability of ordering all United States ships into harbors not later than the 5th of March till this storm be passed. I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant.

E. STONE WIGGINS, LL. D.,
Astronomer.

Peterson's Magazine for January is just out, a marvel of beauty, the most costly, evidently, ever issued. There are are two unrivalled steel engravings; the first, "Cherry Ripe," an exquisite copy of Millais' celebrated picture; the other, "Psyche Listening to the Flute," also exceptionally charming. Then there is a double sized colored steel fashion plate, which is a picture as well: and some thirty other fashion patterns, besides a score of designs in embroidery, crewel work, etc., etc. But the great feature is a magnificent colored pattern in Berlin work for a curtain border, chair stripe, etc., etc., the most expensive and beautiful yet useful embellishment, perhaps, ever published in any magazine. There are two novelets, "The Professional Beauty," by Frank Lee Benedict, and "Rule or Ruin," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, besides several completed stories by other first class authors, and the very best always write for this magazine. The reading matter in increased also, there being one hundred and four pages in the number "Peterson," in short, is cheaper and better than ever for 1883. The price is still only two dollars a year. To clubs it is astonishingly low, viz: six copies for nine dollars, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Or seven copies for ten dollars and a half, with both an extra copy and a large-sized engraving, "Christ Before Pilate," or a Photograph Album, to the person getting up the club. Subscribe to no magazine till you have seen a copy of this. Specimens are sent, gratis, to persons wishing to get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Encouraging.

We have just been shown a very encouraging letter to a gentleman of this place from Col. P. H. Fitzhugh, chief engineer and general manager of the Blacksburg, Va., Railroad, concerning our project for a northwest and southeast line of railways, by closing the short gaps that remain unfinished between Toledo and Wilmington. He expresses a profound interest in the success of the scheme, which he considers of infinite importance to the whole country, especially to North Carolina and the two Virginias.

Col. Fitzhugh is a practical railroad man of great experience and ability, and we regard a good word from him as a matter of no inconsiderable value. It shows that we are not mistaken in our estimate of the results to be achieved by the proposed completion of this great thoroughfare.—*Danbury Post.*

Which of our rich railroad companies will lead off in helping the poor of Wilmington, as President Robinson has done for Raleigh. We hope they will all follow the noble example set in this case. The Raleigh *News-Observer* says:

We direct attention to the munificent gift of President Robinson, of the Raleigh and Gaston and Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line railroads, spoken of at greater length on another page. A car load wood delivered to each clergyman of the city, for the benefit of the poor is indeed, at this season of great scarcity, of wood and its consequent high price, as we have termed it, a munificent charity. It is one, too, which though characteristic of the liberal management of Raleigh's two great roads, is fully appreciated by the community at large and will not soon be forgotten.

City Items.

NOTICE.

If you wish to continue the POST, send in your subscription or your paper will be "cut off." We will not carry "dead heads." The POST is $2 00 a year, payable in advance. Mr. W. E. N. Sellers is our only city agent.

Thanks to the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and War for copies of their reports to congress.

The Review.

We regret to see that our cotemporary, the "Review," has been compelled to suspend its morning issue, but will, as formerly, continue an evening daily.

The C. C. Railroad Case.

The U. S. Circuit Court has not yet decided in the Murchison Mathews case on the motion to appoint a receiver.

We last week saw a sample of very fine rice from the recently harvested crop of the Kendal plantation: Mr. Kidder seems determined to have it No. 1 and is succeeding.

Our Butchers.

During the past week we have seen some as fine beef as ever come into this market. Our butchers seeming to vie with each other in their display of the bovine.

Christmas is coming, and our merchants are getting in their supplies, some of the stores already present quite a holliday appearance in their display of handsome articles. Call early before you lose your pick.

What with the President's message and the tariff commission recommendations, our Democratic friends are out of campaign material. It is amusing to read their praises, now, as compared with their predictions a few months back.

The Arts.

We hear that Mrs. O. G. Parsley gave a very interesting exhibition of drawings executed by her class, at the Henry Nutt residence. We understand stand that some of the works were highly creditable.

One More Unfortunate.

Thursday morning Florence Morrhs, who resided in the "Old Fan Tenner House," committed suicide by shooting herself in the head. Deceased was well known in this community. It is said her act was due to depression of spirits caused by her sister's death, which occurred some months since by taking morphine. The sisters originally came from Virginia. Both women were quite prepossessing in appearance and of more than average intelligence.

Hon. J. C. McRae.

We hear Judge McRae highly spoken of by the entire Wilmington bar and there is no doubt that the judicial ermine has fallen on shoulders capable and worthy of it. Nothing adds so much to the honor of a state as a learned, dignified and exalted judiciary.

Skating.

We see an announcement that the Skating Rink Company have opened a rink at Giblem Lodge, where all those skittishly inclined can have an opportunity of testing the difference between the relative solidity of flesh and hard pine.

Cold.

The recent cold snap brought overcoats to the front, and drove almost every one in doors. We heard one of our colored friends remark, "Dat it was forty-seben degrees below Cairo," and the bluish appearance of his physiognomy bore out the assertion, as to himself.

The Election Cases.

The U. S. District Court sitting at Raleigh, has been engaged during the past week trying election cases. We sincerely trust that the Legislature, may by a timely addition to our election laws obviate the necessity of the Federal Governments having to watch the elections.

Rev. Thomas D. Pitts, Pastor of St. John's Church, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture at the Thalian Uyper Room, on the subject of the "Crusades, their cause and effect." He was greeted with a large and intelligent audience, who evinced their enjoyment of the entertainment by giving the speaker their undivided attention for about two hours.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just issued a new and complete edition of the works of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Her latest work, "Self Made; or, Out of the Depths," has just been issued in two volumes, under the names of "Ishmael; or, In the Depths," and "Self Raised; or, From the Depths," the first of which gives as a frontispiece a new portrait of Mrs. Southworth, the other a view of her cottage on the Potomac. This new edition is in duodecimo form, and is complete in forty-three large volumes, bound in morocco cloth, with a full gilt back, price $1 75 each.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular session at the City Hall on Monday, December 4th, at 7:30 p. m., present His Honor Mayor W. L. Smith and Aldermen Bowden, Alderman, Worth, Chadbourn, Northrop and Willis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee on Fire Department recommended that the petition of Hancock & Daggett to store petroleum oil in their cellar be granted, they having complied with the ordinance on the subject. Report read and recommendation adopted.

A majority of the Committee on Water Works, on petition for fire hydrants, on Nutt street, reported adversely on the same, for the present.

Mr. Alderman, from the same committee, recommended the placing of a hydrant on Nutt street, at its intersection with Campbell street.

On motion, Mr. Alderman's recommendation was adopted, provided the hydrants would not cost to exceed $50 per annum each.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported having contracted with John Norwood for repairs to Howard Engine House at $126 95.

The same committee reports an appropriation of $25 to make the necessary repairs to the Brooklyn Engine House. Report adopted.

A petition from Jackson & Bell for a sewer or drain in the alley adjoining their office, to receive waste water from their water motor, used to run their printing machinery, was received. On motion their petition was not granted.

A petition for a lamp on the corner of Ninth and Dock streets was received and referred to the Committee on Lights.

A petition from Phœnix Fire Engine Company, No. 1, for an engine house in the First Ward was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

County Commissioners.

The full Board met Monday afternoon in regular session.

The Treasurer submitted his report for November, as follows:

General Fund, Balance on hand	$22,476.32
Special Fund, Balance on hand	145.65
Educational Fund, Balance on hand	7,666.66

Six bonds of the denomination of $100 and twenty coupons of the denomination of $20 each, were cancelled and destroyed in the presence of the Board.

The Register submitted his monthly report exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt for $27.85, marriage fees for the month, and also his annual statement which were ordered on file.

The term of the old Board of County Commissioners having expired, the Board adjourned *sine die*, whereupon the new Board, being their own successors, were duly qualified and took their seats.

The official bond of S. VanAmringe, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, for $10,000, with Geo. Chadbourn and H. E. Scott as sureties, was exhibited, examined, accepted and approved, and he was duly qualified. The several official bonds of S. H. Manning, Sheriff, were presented, accepted and approved, as follows: One for $40,000, one for $30,000, and one for $50,000, with D. J. Russell, E. J. Pennypacker, E. E. Burruss, H. B. Scott and A. W. Shaffer as sureties to each, and was duly qualified according to law.

Sheriff Manning also exhibited the State Treasurer's receipt for the taxes for 1881, in the sum of $21,439.52.

The official bond of Jos. E. Sampson, Register elect, in the sum of $5,050, was accepted and approved.

The official bonds of R. B. Williams, Constable of Federal Point Township, David Jacobs, Coroner of the county, the former in the sum of $300, and the latter $2,000, were approved and accepted.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of lot owners of Pine Forest Cemetery, will take place in the Mayor's Court Room, City Hall, on Monday evening December 11th, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. NORWOOD,
dec 10 1t Secretary.

A COMMON-SENSE REMEDY.

SALICYLICA.

No more Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

Immediate Relief, Warranted.

Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggist for the standing of Salicylica.

SECRET:

The only dissolver of the poisonous uric acid which exists in the blood of rheumatic and gouty patients.

SALICYLICA is known as a commonsense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of rheumatism. Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed remedies only to treat locally the effects.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments, and soothing lotions will not eradicate those diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that SALICYLICA is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.

Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

$1 a Box. 6 Boxes for $5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good." Insist on the genuine with the name of Washburne & Co. on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensible requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to us.

WASHBURNE & CO., Proprietors
287 Broadway, cor. Reade St., NEW YORK.
dec 3d—6m.

THOS. E. GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

PRACTICES in the courts of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin and Pender counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or sell lands in either of the above named counties will consult their own interests by acting or corresponding with me. Address

THOMAS E. GILMAN,
Attorney at Law,
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A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
and an eraser for your pencil, all in one,
THE HOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
AND MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

dec 3—6m J. S. PARKER, Wilmington, N C

THE ORIGINAL
Williams Sewing Machines
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD
They have received Highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.
THEY NEVER VARNISH OR WEAR BRASS.
Exhibited at Montreal, Canada, and Flushing, New York.
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
342 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC 10, 1882.

Congressman Orth, of Indiana, is lying at the point of death.

Congress met on Monday last, a quorum was present, of both Houses.

Candidates for the Speakership of the next House are springing up as thick as hops on Bogue sound in August.

The Philadelphia *Press* of last Tuesday, publishes a long account of the robbery of the Cemetery of that city by the medical students at one of the Colleges. The robbing has been going on for nearly twenty years.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, concerning the Arlington estate, on Monday last, was in favor of General Lee. It is said the property is worth a half million dollars.

The *National Republican* of Washington, D. C., has been since the day that Hon. George C. Gorham took hold of it, one of the best political as well as newspapers in the country. But it has been certainly improving with each day, week and month. But on Monday last, it come out in a brand new dress and the half grown boy of yesterday is a full grown man to-day. It is now an eight page paper and one of the handsomest in the country. It is a credit to the capitol of the nation. New York, Philadelphia and Chicago cannot boast of a better paper than Washington can in its *Republican* to-day. The mechanical make up of the paper is splendid. The news is of the latest, from all parts of the world and its editorial management shows it to be the best Washington has ever had; it proves what energy and ability can accomplish. And now we ask our friends in North Carolina and the south, to send and subscribe for the *National Republican* by which they will be posted daily in the affairs of the nation.

PERSONAL.

The Tarboro *Guide* says: "Mr. Norwood Giles, of Wilmington and the senior partner of the Rice Mill Company, of Washington, was in our city on Thursday with his lady. We wish that old North Carolina had thousands of sons like Mr. Giles who is trying to build up her country by investing his money in a neglected enterprise. Mr. Giles is one that should be encouraged by the good people of Washington and we do sincerely hope that the rice mill will yield a large profit to its stockholders." Mr. Giles is one of our most energetic and enterprising young men of this city, and we take pleasure in saying for, though a Democrat, he is esteemed by every man in this community regardless of politics. We can sincerely join in the wish of the *Guide* that we had thousands in North Carolina like him, then old Van Winkle would wake up and shake the lazy loafers from her sails.

OUR LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

The extent of the Lighthouse Service is not generally known even in maritime circles. According to the latest report of the Lighthouse Board we have in all 723 lighthouses, 88 lightships; 64 fog signals, operated by steam or hot air; 115 fog bells, operated by machinery; 860 beacon lights on Western rivers, 345 unlighted or day beacons, 88 automatic whistling buoys, 14 automatic bell buoys and 3,377 buoys of other descriptions. To maintain and attend to all these lighthouses, lights and buoys requires the service of 32 steam tenders, 4 steam launches, 2 sailing tenders, 1,769 light keepers, "including laborers in charge of Western river lights," and 686 "other employes, including crews of lightships and tenders." The total annual expense of the lighthouse establishment and fog signals is $2,749,00.

Now the coast of North Carolina needs more lights; the Cape Fear River needs 10 to 15 lights, will our Chamber of Commerce and Commissioners of Navigation move in this matter, if they expect any help they had better do so at once.

The more the election returns are examined and analyzed the less the Democrats find for encouragement. In New York the Democrats poll varied but a few hundred from the vote cast for Gen. Hancock two years ago. In New Jersey the plurality of the Hancock electors was 2,010, and the majority on congressmen this year 9,120, which is a long ways from being a political revolution. Indeed, it is surprising that in an "off year," producing the results that obtained in other States through Republican dissensions and indifference, to little change was made in the political status of New Jersey. The arithmetic man who puts New Jersey in the list of Democratic States in 1884 will do so because it is a clear case of the darkey after the possum, and not because he can demonstrate it as a mathematical certainty. In fact, there is not a northern state that voted at the November election, that can be reliably counted upon to cast its electoral vote for the Democratic nominee in 1884.—*National Republican.*

THE MESSAGE.

President Arthur's Second Annual Report of the State of the Union.

We are at Peace With All the Earth and Good Will Everywhere Prevails.

A Revision of the Tariff and a Reduction of the Revenue Recommended.

Danger of Contraction of the Currency—Uselessness of Silver Coinage.

We publish below the portion of the President's Message, most interesting to our readers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: It is provided by the constiution that the President shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In reviewing the events of the year which has elapsed since the commencement of your sessions, I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs. Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character.

ONEROUS FINES.

I have already called the attention of congress to the fact that in the ports of Spain and its colonies onerous fines have lately been imposed upon vessels of the United States for trivial technical offences against local regulations. Efforts for the abatement of these exactions have thus far proved unsuccessful.

I regret to inform you also that the fees demanded by Spanish consuls in American ports are in some cases so large, when compared with the value of the cargo, as to amount in effect to a considerable export duty, and that our remonstrances in this regard not as yet received the attention which they seem to deserve

CHINA AND CHINESE LABORERS.

The recent legislation restricting immigration of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether Chinese proceeding to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own.

Continuing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming the United States as laborers, and would not forbid a mere transit across our territory. I ask the attention of congress to the subject for such action, if any, as may be deemed advisable.

HAYTI AND SANTO DOMINGO.

In view of the increasing trade with both Hayti and Santo Domingo I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter, by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port-au-Prince.

I regret that certain claims of American citizens against the government of Hayti have thus far been urged unavailingly.

MEXICO AND INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year I called your attention to the prevalent lawlessness upon the borders, and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of congress to the subject.

VENEZUELA.

No change has occurred in our relations with venezuela. I again invoke your action in the matter of the pending awards against that republic to which reference was made by a special message from the Executive at your last session.

CONSULAR FEES.

A clause in the act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salaried basis, leaving fees to inure to the benefit of the Treasury. I cordially favor such a project as likely to correct abuses in the present system. The Secretary of State will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

THE TREASURY.

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations of the Treasury Department is afforded by the report of the Secretary.

REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

It appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, were as follows:

From customs	$220,410,730 25
From internal revenue	135,291,436 42
From sales of public lands	4,744,185 27
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	3,953,772 45
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies	630,414 27
From sinking fund for Pacific railway companies	796,271 42
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	1,910,253 69
From fees—consular, letters patent and lands	2,253,202 97
From proceeds of sale of government property	314,339 25
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	2,115,622 73
From immigration fund	1,716,345 22
From deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	2,252,202 36
From revenue of the District of Columbia	1,714,178 41
From miscellaneous sources	3,262,445 42
Total ordinary receipts	402,324,399 23

EXPENDITURES.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were—

For civil purposes	$13,042,256 49
For foreign intercourse	1,307,284 13
For Indians	2,121,749 23
For pensions	61,345,191 65
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbor improvements and arming the militia	43,570,494 19
For the naval service	15,683,228 76
For interest on the public debt	34,239,327 23
For payments on account of Sinking Fund	61,977,203 79
Total ordinary expenditures	257,501,429 27

SURPLUS.

Leaving a surplus revenue of $144,822,969 71
from the cash balances in the Treasury of 32,797,234 94

Making $177,620,204 65

HOW THE REVENUE WAS USED.

Was applied to the redemption—

Of bonds for the sinking fund	$52,079,150 00
Of (fractional) currency for the sinking fund	55,788 55
Of loan of July and August, 1861	31,975,000 00
Of loan of March, 1863	4,272,500 00
Of funded loan of 1907	27,150,000 00
Of loan of 1858	1,000 00
Of loan of February 1861	362,000 00
Of five-twenties of 1862	2,000 00
Of five-twenties of 1864	7,000 00
Of five-twenties of 1865	6,000 00
Of ten-forties of 1864	254,550 00
Of consols of 1865	34,650 00
Of consols of 1867	425,350 00
Of consols of 1868	144,400 00
Of Oregon war debt	675,250 00
Of old demand, compound interest, and other notes	18,350 00
	186,981,895 55

COMMERCE IN EXTENT.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and specie, was as follows:

Exports:	Merchandise	$750,542,207
	Specie	49,417,470
	Total	799,959 738
Imports:	Merchandise	724,639,566
	Specie	42,472,380
	Total	767,111,943
Excess of exports over imports of merchandise		25,902,663

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the presure of unnecessary taxation. It is one of the truest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome however wisely and prudently imposed. And though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best methods of raising the national revenue, and, indeed, as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to one hundred millions of dollars; for the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last the surplus was more than one hundred and forty-five millions.

The report of the Secretary shows what disposition has been made of these moneys. They have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance applicable to other reductions of the public debt.

DANGERS OF A SURPLUS.

But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishment of the national indebtedness as is now taking place is by no means a cause for congratulation; it is a cause rather for serious apprehension.

If it continues it must speedily be followed by one of the evil results so clearly set forth in the report of the Secretary.

Either the surplus must lie idle in the Treasury, or the government will be forced to buy, at market rates, its bonds not then redeemable, and which, under such circumstances, cannot fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury.

It was made apparent in the course of animated discussions which this question aroused at the last session of Congress that the policy of diminishing the revenue by reducing taxation commanded the general approval of the members of both houses.

I regret that because of conflicting views as to the best methods by which that policy should be made operative, none of its benefits have as yet been reaped.

ALL INTERNAL REVENUE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED EXCEPT WHISKY.

I venture now to suggest that, unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the government for the coming year have been underestimated, all internal taxes, save those which relate to distilled spirits, can be prudently abrogated.

Such a course, if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, which would then be easy of accomplishment, might reasonably be excepted to result in diminishing the cost of such collections by at least $2,500,000, and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons.

The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has never been resorted to except for supplying deficiencies in the Treasury when, by reason of special exigencies, the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the government. The sentiment of the country doubtless demands that the present excise tax shall be abolished as soon as such a course can be safely pursued.

It seems to me, however, that, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would for the present be an unwise step.

Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention:

REASONS FOR NOT REPEALING INTER NAVAL REVENUE ABSOLUTELY.

First, it is by no means clear that even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the government. It is estimated that one hundred millions of dollars will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify, in my judgement, the retention for the present of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people.

Second, a total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious if not an insurmountable obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

The present tariff system is many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each House of Congress in the passage of the act creating the Tariff Commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of the next session, and will, I trust, afford you such information as to the condition and prospects of the various commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and other interests of the country, and contain such suggestions for statutory revision as will practically aid your action upon this important subject.

The revenue from customs for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1879, amounted to $137,000,000.

It has in the three succeeding years reached, first, $186,000,000; then, $198,000,000; and finally, as has been already stated, $220,000,000.

The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1883, will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned.

TARIFF SHOULD BE MODIFED.

If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry.

HOW?

Without entering into minute detail, which, under present circumstances, is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron, and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool, and woolen goods.

SUGAR.

If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the Secretary. In view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the necessity of amending the law by which the Dutch standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugar is too obvious to require comment.

SEA COAST DEFENSES.

Those parts of the Secretary's report which relate to our sea-coast defenses and their armament suggest the gravest reflections. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities for whose protection they were built.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL UNNECESSARY AT THIS SESSION.

The grounds that impelled me to withold my signature from the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your last session, prompt me to express the hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress. Indeed, such a measure would now be open to a serious objection in addition to that which has lately been urged upon your attention. I am informed by the Secretary of War that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended.

PRESENT NAVAL FORCE—NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

It appears by the Secretar's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of thirty seven cruisers, fourteen single turreted monitors, built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and Parrott rifles, and eighty-seven rifled cannon.

The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the ornament by high power rifled guns.

The reconstruction of our navy which was recommended in my last message, was begun by congress authorizing, in its recent act, the construction of two large unarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late Naval Advisory Board, and subject to the final approval of a new advisory board to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary and board, that authority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions, and one fleet dispatch vessel, and that appropriations be made for higher power rifled cannon, for the torpedo service and for other harbor defenses.

Pending the consideration by congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large navy yards and their expensive establishments, the Secretary advocates the reduction of expenditures therefore to the lowest possible amounts.

For the purpose of affording the officers and seamen of the navy opportunities for exercise and discipline in their professions under appropriate control and direction, the Secretary advises that the light house service and coast survey be transferred, as now organized, from the Treasury to the Navy Department; and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may wisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels.

THE POSTOFFICE—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The report of the Postmaster-General gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest.

The information which it affords that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to congress and to the people of the country.

As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observations in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances, of extending the money order system and of enlarging the postal establishment so as to put under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence.

TWO CENT POSTAGE.

At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced in the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half ounce.

I have given much study and reflection to the subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such reduction would be for the best interests of the public.

It has been the policy of the government from its foundation to defray, as far as possible, the expense of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage. It has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue.

As has been stated already the report of the Postmaster General shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing laws the profits of the postal service will in a very few years swell the revenues of the government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consist?

A review of the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last thirty years discloses that domestic letters constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls most unequally upon that class, and that more than any other it is entitled to present relief.

IT IS FEASIBLE

that such relief may be extended without detriment to other public interests will be discovered upon reviewing the results of former reductions.

Immediately prior to the act of 1845, the postage upon a letter composed of a single sheet was as follows:

If conveyed—	Cents.
30 miles or less	6
Between 30 and 80 miles	10
Between 80 and 150 miles	12½
Between 150 and 400 miles	18¾
Over 400 miles	25

By the act of 1845 the postage upon a single letter conveyed for any distance under 300 miles was fixed at five cents, and for any greater distance at ten cents.

By the act of 1851 it was provided that a single letter, if pre paid, should be carried any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles for three cents and any greater distance for six cents.

It will be noticed that both of these reductions were of a practical character and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed.

In each case there ensued a temporary loss of revenue, but a sudden and large influx of business, which substantially repaired that loss within three years.

As a result of careful estimates, the details of which cannot here be set out I have become convinced that the deficiency for the first year after the proposed reduction would not exceed 7 per cent of the expenditures, $3,000,000, while the deficiency after the reduction of 1845 was more than 14 per cent, and after that of 1851 was 27 per cent.

If congress should approve the suggestions it may be deemed desirable to supply to some extent the deficiency which must for a time result, by increasing the charge for carrying merchandise, which is now only sixteen cents per pound. But even without such an increase I am confident that the receipts under the diminished rates would equal the expenditures after the lapse of three or four years.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—CHANGES OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The report of the Department of Justice brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of federal jurisprudence so as effectually to answer the requirements of the requirements of the ever increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal.

STAR ROUTE PROSECUTIONS.

In my message of December last I referred to pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds in what is known as the star route service of the Postoffice Department, and advised you that I had enjoined upon the Attorney-General and and associate counsel to whom the interests of the government were intrusted, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found chargeable with those offences. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred, it occupied for many weeks the attention of the supreme court of this district, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but the cause has been again placed upon the calendar, and will shortly be resried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offences it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The communication which I made to Congress at its first session, in December last, contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principles and rules which ought to govern appointments to the public service.

Referring to the various plans which had theretofore been the subject of discussion in the National Legislature (plans which in the main were modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which incited certain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished,) I felt bound to intimate my doubts whether they, or any of them, would afford adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct.

I declared, nevertheless, that if the proposed measures should prove acceptable to Congress they would receive the unhesitating support of the Executive.

Since these suggestions were submitted for your consideration there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate, but there has nevertheless been an increase in the public interest in that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have in various ways, and upon frequent occasions, given expression to their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgement, such action should no longer be postponed.

PRESSURE UPON PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has been quickened by observation of a practical phase of the matter, to which attention has more than once been called by my predecessors.

The civil list now comprises about 100,000 persons, for the large part of whom must, under the terms of the Constitution, be selected by the President either directly or through his appointees.

In the early years of the administration of the government the personal direction of appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the Executive; but now that the burden has increased fully a hundred fold, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other duties no less delicate and responsible, and which, in the very nature of things, cannot be delegated to other hands.

In the judgement of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the Nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service.

BILL NOW ON SENATE CALENDER CALCULATED TO REMEDY THE EVILS.

But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the President and to the heads of the departments, but to Senators and Representatives in Congress, by direct legislation. They would be protected in great measure by the bill now pending before the Senate, or by any other which should embody its important features, from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining conflicting claims and pretentions of candidates.

ASSURANCE OF CO OPERATION.

I trust that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end.

TENURE.

As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employes of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual.

PENDLETON BILL.

It matters little to the people at large what competent persons is at the head of this department or of that bureau, if they feel assured that the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates, whose duties are purely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political principles or the success of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the Senate bill, to which I have already referred, exclusively applies.

NO DEPARTURE FROM OLD METHODS.

While neither that bill nor any other prominent scheme for improving the civil service concerns the higher grade of officials, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, I feel bound to correct a prevalent misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present Executive has displaced the incumbent of an office and appointed another in his stead.

It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued under recent administrations of the government.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplementing the existing provisions of law in relation to political assessments.

In July last I authorized a public announcement that employes of the government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their political status.

In this announcement I acted upon the view which I had always maintained and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in fact, that by solicitation of official superiors, and by other modes, such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving has been the fear of what might befall them if they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary, and in my judgement their collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

A YEAR FILLED WITH BLESSINGS

The closing year has been replete with blessings for which we owe to the Giver of all Good our reverent acknowledgement. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations, for the decay of sectional animosities, for the exuberance of our harvests and the triumphs of our mining and manufacturing industries, for the prevalence of health, the spread of intelligence, and the conservation of the public credit, for the growth of the country in all the elements of national greatness—for these and countless other blessings—we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that, under the inspiration of this great prosperity, our counsels may be harmonious, and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice, and economy may lead to the adoption of measures in which the Congress and Executive may heartily unite.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1882.

Gone to Washington.

Maj. Dowd left last night for Washington to be on hand at the assembly of Congress to-morrow. He stated to a *Journal* reporter on leaving that the only measure to which he desired at this time to commit himself publicly and irrevocably was the abolishment of the Internal Revenue system—root and branch if possible and limb by limb if necessary.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The weather which has been fine thus far this week, was evidently after midnight.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND,

11 & 13 SO. FRONT STREET

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Dinner Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of

Whiskey,

Between The Acts!

Don't fail to look at the fine display o

LIQUORS.

SODA CRACKERS

AND

MILK BISCUIT!

MINCE MEAT

AND

PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

FamilY SupplieS!

Prices will suit as well as goods, at

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

P. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

november 2-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1882.

The Democratic negroes are having a jubilee. We, the Republicans, only have them once in four years. We are lightning calculators—we leap from the House and Senate into the White House. That is a problem in mathematics the Democrats don't understand. —*Washington Bee.*

We publish below the returns as taken from Democratic returning officers:

POPULAR VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES.	Vote 1880. Vote for Jarvis.	Vote for Hinton.	Vote 1882. Vote for Bennett.	Vote for Dockery.
Alamance	1447	1277	1295	1076
Alexander	792	375	.....	.....
Alleghany	514	247	.....	.....
Anson	1682	995	1736	1050
Ashe	1029	1032	1006	1137
Beaufort	1717	1743	1780	1416
Bertie	1188	1721	933	1655
Bladen	1278	1330	1280	1558
Brunswick	702	896	742	858
Buncombe	1925	1560	1761	1332
Burke	1064	816	1189	609
Cabarrus	1465	1057	1326	707
Caldwell	971	419	720	296
Camden	631	629	632	541
Carteret	982	701	843	641
Caswell	1446	1790	1247	1662
Catawba	1867	1790	1247	1662
Chatham	1159	1888	1916	1619
Cherokee	748	643	383	480
Chowan	628	554	600	708
Clay	356	181	598	165
Cleveland	1691	554	1183	431
Columbus	1577	922	1430	951
Craven	1190	2816	715	2211
Cumberland	2079	21 5	2116	2159
Currituck	988	326	.....	.....
Dare	283	265	183	224
Davidson	1745	1887	1744	1705
Davie	913	891	760	1065
Duplin	1963	1214	1895	1188
Durham	.....	.....	1824	2041
Edgecombe	1723	3470	1208	3054
Forsyth	1765	1796	1680	1226
Franklin	2034	1908	1905	1968
Gaston	1097	1127	1024	832
Gates	1009	518	872	624
Graham	.....	.....	217	62
Granville	2831	3142	1824	2041
Green	863	950	921	1048
Guilford	2251	2248	4985	1747
Halifax	1775	2426	.....	.....
Harnett	905	724	817	731
Haywood	959	440	.....	.....
Henderson	646	843	498	592
Hertford	959	1131	.....	.....
Hyde	799	192	.....	.....
Iredell	2416	1503	2190	1656
Jackson	656	215	688	267
Johnson	2063	1707	1082	1747
Jones	575	793	497	735
Lenoir	1088	1370	1275	1277
Lincoln	902	768	778	647
Macon	789	267	546	466
Madison	1386	1295	1414	1310
Martin	1386	1235	1414	1310
McDowell	771	578	699	488
Mecklenburg	3289	3236	3327	2695
Mitchell	597	964	429	927
Montgomery	695	898	671	848
Moore	1452	1397	1377	1445
Nash	1256	1389	1589	1492
New Hanover	1389	2347	1564	2038
Northampton	1512	2041	1197	2085
Onslow	1035	630	1100	557
Orange	7225	1914	1157	986
Pamlico	584	386	.....	.....
Pasquotank	573	1052	703	1106
Pender	998	1249	1036	1230
Perquimans	749	979	695	918
Person	1308	1808	1447	1096
Pitt	2228	1771	2073	2054
Polk	330	429	308	372
Randolph	1976	1834	1789	1308
Richmond	1340	1749	1354	1564
Robeson	2253	1934	2367	2228
Rockingham	2361	1502	1946	1118
Rowan	1979	1359	1591	1374
Rutherford	1204	1218	.....	.....
Sampson	2108	1638	2066	1634
Stanley	873	606	.....	.....
Stokes	1151	966	1220	507
Surry	1370	952	1196	958
Swain	404	67	281	55
Transylvania	300	284	319	214
Tyrrell	410	333	383	276
Union	1481	880	1262	564
Vance	.....	.....	988	1488
Wake	4280	4648	4259	4675
Warren	1355	2690	940	2 82
Washington	621	950	525	861
Watauga	672	552	725	628
Wayne	2330	552	729	628
Wilkes	1480	1548	927	1576
Wilson	1573	1389	1768	1576
Yadkin	920	1153	794	814
Yancey	680	418	614	420
Total	121827	215590	.....	.....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work a reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction I invite the public, who may need the services of a first class Plumber, to call and see me before making arrangements elsewhere.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,
Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.,
Wilmington, N. C.

apl 15-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1883.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED

HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the higher entertainment of its readers through five humorous stories, sketches, &c.

Harper's Periodicals.
PER YEAR:

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
The Three above publications	10 00
Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine	
Harper's Young People	5 00
Harper's Franklin Square Library, one Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last eight Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June 1880, one vol., 8vo Cloth, $4.00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES

Suited to Boys and Girls of from six to sixteen years of age.

Vol. IV commences Nov. 7, 1882.

The Young people has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazette.

TERMS.

Harper's Young People, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1.50.

Single numbers, Four Cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The Volumes of Harper's Young People for 1883, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.15 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville, stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3:55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting With Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.35 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

AMERICAN POLITICS,

BY

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.

1100 PAGES. History of all Political Parties, by Senator Cooper. It gives everything pertaining to politics and unites history, instruction and ready reference. Sold only by subscription; but subscriptions sent direct will be forwarded by mail or C. O. D., at Publishing Company's expense. Agents now wanted. Must apply early, for Territory is being rapidly assigned. Prospectus now ready.

Address FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO
may 14 29 North Seventh street, Phila.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 16th, 1882.

BART JOHNSTON (col.) left Onslow Co., some 25 years ago. He was then owned by David Gillespie of Duplin county. He left one child in Onslow named Frank, about one year old, mothers name Beste, belonged to James Rowell.

Bart Johnston is now said to be a very old man living in Texas. Has come property and no relations out there, and is sent out to find out the whereabouts of the child if living. Any information will be thankfully received by

A. C. MURRILL.
oct 20 tf

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

in the only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people, WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN.

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORTS.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGS AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive. P M.	Leave. P M.	STATIONS.	Arrive. P M.	Leave. P M.
	6 00	CENTRAL DIVIS'N		1 10
6 15	6 20	SMITHFIELD		
6 25	6 40	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 41
6 48	6 58	Holts Mill	2 58	2 51
7 10	7 11	Princeton	3 01	2 59
7 20		Copeland's	3 17	3 17
		GOLDSBORO	3 40	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		3 20
1 12	1 22	Best's	4 48	4 33
1 29	1 35	La Grange	5 06	4 50
1 39	1 39	Falling Creek	5 16	5 00
1 51	2 10	KINSTON	5 35	5 35
2 26	2 35	Dover	6 10	6 00
2 44	2 51	Core	6 18	6 08
3 03	3 05	Pascarora	6 37	6 20
3 14	3 16	Clarke's	6 48	6 30
3 20	3 50	NEW BERN	7 30	7 30
3 31	3 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
3 41	3 44	Croatan	8 17	8 17
3 52	3 55	Havelock	8 30	8 34
7 34	7 35	Newport	8 52	8 56
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 03	9 03
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 13	9 06
8 05	8 07	Sea Coast Hotel	9 18	9 19
8 08	8 10	Atlantic Hotel	9 21	9 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1.00 p m, and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6.44 and 8.29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4.12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9.50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6.05 and 8.29 p. m., and, bound North, leaving Goldsboro, at 8.05 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6.44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at.....6 50 p m and 9 40 p m

Leave Richmond at.....6 00 p m and 8 12 a m Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Washington at 9 23 p m and 1 10 p m, Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Baltimore at 11 10 p m and 6 05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Philadelphia at 3 25 am and 6 50 p m, Sunday excepted.

Arrive at New York at 6 45 a m and 10 03 p m, Sunday excepted

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
nov 19 tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP!

HOUSES AND LOTS

IN DESIRABLE

BUILDING

LOTS.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.

R. BEVERLY FRAZER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

POINT CASWELL, N. C.

PRACTICES in the civil and criminal courts of Pender, New Hanover and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to collections. nov 19 tf

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends that having gotten possession, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at the place, thereby done vacant, and would be glad of all below. Give us a call.

HANAN & BUSKE
Proprietors.
nov 19 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS,

Size 30 Feet Front

BY

80 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

TRACTS OF LAND

TO THE

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 160 Feet.

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

THE LOTS

Are high and level and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, that for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter to

W. P. CANADAY,
Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Petersburg Mail Train Conductors.

Petersburg, N. C. Nov 1, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV 5th, trains on this road will run as follows:

BOSTON MAIL AND EXPRESS—FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.....3 30 P M
Arrive at Weldon at.....8 02 P M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.....8 30 P M
Arrive at Weldon at.....8 02 P M

NEW YORK AND JACKSONVILLE MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.....8 30 P M
Arrive at Weldon.....11 15 P M

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1 20 A M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3 50 A M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1 20 A M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....4 10 A M

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....6 05 A M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....6 M A M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at.....10 12 A M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3 30 P M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers arriving north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconvenience and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to solicit their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at M. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

M. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. ENGWALL, Dispatcher of Trains.
nov 12-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C. Nov 5, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov 5, 1882, at 9 00 A M Passenger Trains on the W & W R R road will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily—Nos. 42 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	9 00 A M
Arrive at Weldon	1 37 P M
Leave Weldon	1 45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	6 00 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 48 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6 50 P M
Arrive at Weldon	3 30 A M
Leave Weldon	3 40 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	9 30 A M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily, Nos. 41 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington	4 30 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1 30 A M
Leave Weldon	1 40 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	10 30 A M

Train No. 41 connects daily at Weldon with Train No. 7 North, which arrives at Petersburg at 3.30 P M, Richmond 4.45 P M, Washington 9.23 P M, Baltimore 11.10 P M, Philadelphia 3.25 A M, New York 6.45 A M.

Train No. 42 connects daily at Weldon with Train No. 8 South, which arrives at Charleston 7.30 A M, Savannah 3.30 P M, Augusta 10.00 P M, Jacksonville 7.00 A M.

Train No. 40 connects daily at Weldon with Train No. 48 South, which arrives at Charleston 7.30 A M, Savannah 3.30 P M, Augusta 10.00 P M, Jacksonville 7.00 A M.

Train No. 47 runs daily and connects at Weldon with Train No. 47 North, which arrives at Petersburg 9.50 A M, Richmond 11.00 A M, Washington 4.12 P M, Baltimore 6.00 P M, Philadelphia 9.00 P M, New York 12.00 M.

Train No. 1 runs daily between Wilmington and Marion, connecting at Florence with Train No. 2 South, which arrives at Charleston 7.30 P M, Columbia 3.30 P M, Augusta 10.00 P M, Atlanta 7.00 A M, Macon 3.30 A M, Montgomery 7.00 A M, Mobile 7.00 P M, New Orleans 7.00 A M.

Train No. 2 runs daily between Marion and Florence, connecting at Florence with Train No. 1 North, which arrives at Wilmington 6.00 P M.

Train No. 43 runs daily between Wilmington and Florence, connecting at Florence with Train No. 44 South, which arrives at Columbia 3.30 P M, Augusta 10.00 P M, Atlanta 7.00 A M, Macon 3.30 A M, Montgomery 7.00 A M, Mobile 7.00 P M, New Orleans 7.00 A M.

Train No. 44 runs daily between Florence and Wilmington, connecting at Florence with Train No. 43 North, which arrives at Wilmington 9.30 A M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's time table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 A M
Arrive at Shelby	12 00 M
Leave Shelby	1 00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte	4 30 P M

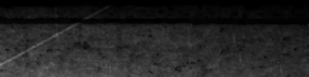
Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division.

Through Passenger Coaches between Wilmington and Charlotte, and between Wilmington and Columbia, S. C.

V. G. JOHNSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.
jan. 8 tf

RAILROADS.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



Night Mail and Passenger trains, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 4 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P M
Arrive at Florence	2.40 A M
Leave Florence	12.55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	4.05 P M

Train 41 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Pleasington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C C & A R R, and S A L R R, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 40 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Nov 12-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Sept 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sept. 26, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	5.45 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.40 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.35 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.30 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's time table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8.30 A M
Arrive at Shelby	12.00 P M
Leave Shelby	1.00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte	4.30 P M

Train No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division.

Through Passenger Coaches between Wilmington and Charlotte, and between Wilmington and Columbia, S. C.

V. G. JOHNSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.

JOHN WERNER,

PRACTICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER,

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. At the Capital as usual Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I am found at the POINT CYNOSURE, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY
sept 24-tf

BROWN & PEARSON.

PASSENGER AND REGULAR SUMMER AND FALL TERM

Will open September 13th, in Brown's Building, No. 15 North Front Street.

Full Business course. Terms as usual. Give us a call. sept 9 tf

HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator of Mrs. [illegible] deceased, late of Wilmington, N. C., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SARAH E. BAILEY,
Administratrix.
nov 26-6w

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, 1882.

EMANCIPATION:

Its Course and Progress From 1491 B. C., to A. D. 1875.—by Joseph T. Wilson.

This book is one of the most valuable, to the general reader, published. It begins with the Emancipation of the Israelites, and follows in a chronological order the liberation of the bondmen by the civilized nations; giving a cursory statement of the course pursued by Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, France, Austria, Mexico, Russia, Brazil, Cuba and Portugal, also the cause and result of the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves in the United States, with an extensive review of the validity of President Lincoln's Proclamation, with copious extracts from the opinions of jurists, historians, publicists and eminent writers, including members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. This book obviates the too tedious task of searching through numerous histories for information concerning the progress of Universal Emancipation, and is invaluable to the student in history—containing as it does, in one volume, a record of all the great Acts of Emancipation. The History of the United States is incomplete without a knowledge of the action taken by the respective states regarding the abolition of slavery, of which this work gives a succinct account. The subject is not treated upon from a partisan standpoint, it is clear of political bias and sectionalism. It is indispensable to the orator, the writer and the teacher.

This work also contains a review of the progress of the freed people in the United States, since the emancipation; contributed by Rev. H. A. Monroe, of Maryland. The work itself, in all its make up is the labor and product of the Negro. It has a complete history of the Emancipation Monument in Lincoln Park, at the National Capital, (a fine engraving of which is given as a frontispiece,) the unveiling ceremonies, Hon. Fred. Douglass' oration etc The volume is neatly bound in cloth printed on fine, heavy paper, and is pre-eminently a volume for the parlor table, and an elegant acquisition for the library, making in all 225 pages of historical information that has required months of re-search to obtain.

Agents wanted in every state to sell this great work, and to whom liberal inducements are offered.

The book will be sent on receipt of price, $1.50, to any address in the United States and Canada.

Address:

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
Hampton Virginia

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

1st Dist—W W Speight Rep, S J Halsted Rep.
2nd Dist—W T Caho, Theo W Poole dem.
3rd Dist—Geo A Mabane (col.) rep.
4th Dist—J J Goodway rep.
5th Dist—Robert R Grey (col) rep.
6th Dist—John King dem.
7th Dist—Jas S Battle, W W Farmer dem.
8th Dist—W E Clark rep.
9th Dist—John N Whitford dem.
10th Dist—R J Hill, W T Dortch dem.
11th Dist—F B Lofton rep.
12th Dist—H E Scott rep.
13th Dist—R H Lyon lib rep.
14th Dist—E T Boykin dem.
15th Dist—T F Toom, N A McLean dem
16th Dist—Duncan Morrison dem.
17th Dist—William Richardson dem.
18th Dist—Thomas R Purnell rep.
19th Dist—H W Carter rep.
20th Dist—O N B Evans, I R Strayhorn rep.
21st Dist—B H Cozart rep.
22nd Dist—Thomas B Womack dem.
23rd Dist—H R Scott dem.
24th Dist—J T Morehead dem.
25th dist—S C Black dem.
26th Dist—George A Graham rep.
27th Dist—J F Payne dem.
28th Dist—Samuel J Pemberton dem.
29th Dist—S B Alexander dem.
30th Dist—J G Ramsay rep.
31st Dist—M H Pinnix dem.
32d Dist—Cyrus Watson dem.
33d Dist—J A Hampton dem.
34 Dist—R Z Lamney, J F Dodson dem.
35th Dist—E F Lovell dem.
36th Dist—Riley Neil, B A Berry dem.
37th Dist—A Costner dem.
38th Dist—James L Webb dem.
39th Dist—J B Evans rep.
40th Dist—J N Ebbs dem.
41st Dist—W W Jones dem.
42d Dist—M C King dem.

HOUSE.

Alamance—Thomas M Holt dem.
Alexander—R P Matthews dem.
Alleghany——Landreth rep.
Anson—William A Lilly dem.
Ashe—J O Wilcox dem.
Beaufort—Enoch S Simmons dem.
Bertie—T R Speller rep.
Bladen—John Newell rep.
Brunswick—William Grimett rep.
Buncombe—C M McLoud, B G Gudger dem.
Burke—S McD Tate dem.
Cabarrus—H C McAlister dem.
Caldwell—W H Bower dem.
Camden—John K Abbott dem.
Carteret—Jno H Hardy dem.
Caswell—James W Pope rep (col.)
Chatham—D H Mann, W A Lawrence dem.
Cherokee—Robert Reese rep.
Chowan—R H Gatton rep.
Clay—J S Anderson dem.
Cleveland—L F Forney dem.
Columbus—H D Williamson dem.
Craven—W H Johnson rep.
Cumberland—George M Rose dem.
E F Powers lib rep.
Currituck—W H Clowe dem.
Dare—E H Biggs dem.
Davidson—H J Harris, Dr J F Beall dem.
Davie—P H Cain rep.
Duplin—John D Stanford dem.
Durham—Robert C Strowdwick dem.
Edgecombe—William Belcher, H R Bridgers rep (col.)
Forsyth—G W Wilson dem.
Franklin—W F Green dem., B F Bullock rep.
Gaston—James W Reid dem.
Gates—John J Gatling dem.
Graham—Geo B Walker dem.
Granville—A H A Williams dem, J W Jenkins rep.
Green—W T Dixon rep.
Guilford—J W Forbis, J L King dem.
Halifax—J M Pittman, H J Nowlin rep.
Harnett—Daniel Stewart dem.
Haywood—W W Springfield dem.
Henderson—B F Posey dem.
Hertford—Geo H Mitchell rep.
Hyde—Baum dem.
Iredell—A C Tomlinson, A Leazer dem.
Jackson—J M Candler rep.
Johnston—H M Johnston, Jesse Brown, dem.
Jones—E R Page rep.
Lenoir—Dempsey Wood dem.
Lincoln—W L Crouse dem.
Macon—J F Ray dem.
Madison—D S Ball rep.
Martin—D Worthington dem.
McDowell—J C McCurry dem.
Mecklenburg—J S Myers, W H Bailey, T T Sandifer dem.
Mitchell—H Lineback rep.
Montgomery—Alex L Henderson rep.
Moore—Dr H Turner dem.
Nash—B H Bunn dem.
New Hanover—W H Waddell, E E Green rep.
Northampton—Robert P Peebles, dem, Willie Baker (col) rep.
Onslow—W J Thompson dem.
Orange—J A Cheek rep.
Pamlico—R D McColter dem.
Pasquotank—Noah B Nuby rep.
Pender—R B Frayser rep.
Perquimans—Frank Noxloo rep.
Person—Washington F Reade rep.
Pitt—L J Barett dem, Calvin Stokes rep.
Polk——
Randolph—Burwel Steed, M S Robbins dem.
Richmond—H H Carrington rep.
Robeson—K Proctor, C S Hayes rep.
Rockingham James D Glenn, Pryor Reynolds, dem.
Rowan Lee S Overman dem.
Rutherford Pruitt, rep.
Sampson W S Mathis, Chas H Williams dem.
Stanley David F Bennett dem.
Stokes John Y Phillips dem.
Surry Winston Fulton dem.
Swain A H Hayes dem.
Transylvania Robert Hampton, rep.
Tyrrell—Fred G Patric dem.
Union James Houston dem.
Wake James A Temple, Edward M Bledsboe, James H Harris, John Harrison rep.
Warren and Vance J H Montgomery, A B Eaton rep.
Washington J H Leary rep.
Wautauga W W Lenoir dem.
Warren John R Smyth rep, John B Person dem.
Wilkes J Q A Bryan rep.
Wilson John L Bailey dem.
Yadkin A E Holton rep.
Yancy Neely Byrd dem.

We cannot vouch for the correctness of the above list, but as soon as we discover an error from the official reports we will correct them.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Dec. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 50½ cents. Sales of 70 casks at 51 cents, and 100 do at 50½ cts per gallon, Market quiet.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained. With sales 1000 bbls Good Strained at that price.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $3 00 for Soft and $1 50 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted firm. Sales of 250 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 13-16	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	828 bale
Spirits turpentine,	126 casks
Rosin,	588 bbls
Tar,	124 "
Crude turpentine,	67 "

Dec. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 50 cts per gallon Sales of 335 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted firm Sales of 100 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling,	9¾	" "
Middling,	10 5-16	" "
Good Middling.	10 9-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1390 bales
Spirits Turpentine	126 casks
Rosin,	588 bbls
Tar,	124 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	143 bbls

Dec. 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 50 cents. Sales of 40 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted firm with sales of 200 bales on a basis of 10¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0 00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¾	" "
Middling,	10 3-16	" "
Good Middling.	10 7-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	705 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	159 casks
Rosin,	714 bbls
Tar,	143 bbls
Crude Turpentine	64 bbls

Dec. 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 50 cts. per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 85 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Soft.

COTTON—Market firm. Sales of 400 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0 00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 13 16	" "
Low Middling,	9 11-16	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	692 bales
Spirits Turpentine	203 casks
Rosin	824 bbls
Tar,	139 bbls
Crude Turpentine	124 bbls

Dec. 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1,-35 for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 86 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 10¼ for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 13-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 11-16	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling	10¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	791 bales
Spirits Turpentine	123 casks
Rosin,	6722 bbls
Tar,	367 bbls
Crude Turpentine	118 bbls

Dec 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 48 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Quoted firm at $1 45 for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 82½ per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at at $1-75 for Hard and $2 75 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted steady. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0 00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9¼	" "
Low Middling,	10¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10 15-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	14 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	713 casks.
Rosin,	1,751 bbls.
Tar,	262 "
Crude Turpentine.	496 "

Dec 9.

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tierces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5¼a6¼, Fair $6¼a6¾, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90cn $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 85cn $1 60, tide qualities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND DEC. 9, 1882.

Cotton—ashore, 442; afloat, 66; total 508
Spirits—ashore, 4,666; afloat, 781; total 5,397
Rosin—ashore, 95,208; afloat, 1,429; total 96,637.
Tar—ashore, 4,805; afloat, 50; total 4,855.
Crude—ashore, 1 190.
Cotton, 508; spirits, 2,189; rosin, 6,-836; tar, 1,396; crude 1 357.

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 105; spirits, 299; rosin, 1,171; tar, 691; crude 250.

FOREIGN.

None

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Cotton, per bush.	31 cts
Meal, "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	4 00
Flour, "	5 00@6 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bbl	2 75
Irish Potatoes, per barrel	31 cts
Onions, per bbl	
Cabbages, per lb	2½
Dried Apples, per lb	5
Dried Peaches per lb	10
Beans, per lb	5
Chickens per doz	3 00
Eggs, per doz	20
Butter, per lb	25
Lard, per lb	12½
Tallow, per lb	5
Country Hams, per lb	12½
Shoulders, per lb	10
Sides, per lb	12½
Corn, per bush	75
Oats, per bush	50
Peas, per bush	75
Fodder, per lb	2½
Hay, per lb	3 00@3 50
Wood, per cord	3 00
Shingles, per M	3 00
Rails, per hundred	1 50

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The Dark Colleen.
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The New Magdalen.
Divorce. By Margaret Lee.
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Testimonials.

Pender County, N. C., March 25th, 1882
Post Office, Camera.

MR. MORRIS—I carried your medicine home and gave it the evening that I received it. My hogs all got well. I am not afraid of losing hogs now if I can get your medicine. I intend to keep a package all the time.

Respectfully, DAVIS JONES.

Duplin County N. C. March 28th, 1882.
Post Office, Teacheys.

The cholera was raging in my neighborhood, and having heard of Mr. Morris' remedy I gave it according to directions, and it saved my hogs; they are all well. But before I gave the medicine my hopes began to fail—refusing to eat, getting very poor, hair standing straight, and drawn up and vomiting. It is a great remedy.

W. D. TEACHEY.

Rockfish Township, Duplin Co., N. C.
April 10, 1882. P. O. Teacheys.

I am glad to say that Morris' Vegetable Compound is a good medicine for the mange and cholera. My hogs were looking very bad, and some of them would not eat, and I gave the medicine according to directions and in a few days I could see that they were mending; my hogs are well, and I think that I can recommend it to farmers as a great medicine. W. J. WEST.

Wallace, N. C., April 20th, 1882.

My hogs were taken sick with vomiting, with every symptom of hog cholera, and I applied to A. H. Morris, of Teacheys, and obtained his medicine and gave it according to directions, and I will say that my hogs all improved and are doing well and none of them died. I believe it to be a good remedy for sick hogs.

W. N. ELLSWORTH.

Teacheys, N. C., April 20th, 1882.

I had a hog that had been lingering for six or eight months; would neither thrive nor die, his hair standing straight his head hung down and in a very bad condition. gave him medicine that I received from Mr. A. H. Morris, and he improved rapidly and is now a good hog and doing well. I am satisfied that it is a good medicine for hogs, G. S. McMILLAN.

Duplin County, N. C. May 4th, 1882.

My hogs and also my father's hogs were dying up with the cholera, and we sent and bought a package of Morris' Compound and gave it as directed, and our hogs all got well with the exception of one that was too far gone when we got it; the rest are all well at this time. It is certainly a good remedy for hog cholera.

D. W. TURNER, Jr.

Magnolia, N. C., May 8th, 1882.

MR. A. H. MORRIS.—Dear Sir—My stock of hogs had been on the decline for several years, until a few weeks ago when I obtained some of your medicine for Hog Cholera. Being away from home myself, my sons gave it to the hogs as directed, and on my return home this week I find my sows, pigs and sheats all much improved. I am fully satisfied that it is a good medicine, and will if properly used by our farmers, result in great good to the country.

Respectfully, J. W. TAYLOR.

Teacheys, Duplin county, N. C., Oct. 14th, '82.

To the Public.—I know a majority of the persons referred to above, and they are gentlemen and farmers of large experience.

J. J. WARD,
A member of the Criminal Court of Duplin county. Oct 22

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